

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The NATIONAL REPUBLICAN is published every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at the corner of Indiana avenue and Second street, and is delivered to city subscribers at six cents per week, mail subscribers at three dollars and fifty cents per annum, in advance.

Advertisements inserted at liberal rates. All communications, whether on business or for publication, should be addressed to LEWIS CLEPHANE & Co., Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

MARGARET AND THE MINISTER.

Margaret was the gude wife of an honest farmer, living in the neighborhood of Edinburgh. She had sold her dead and live stock in Dalkeith market—only reserving two dozen fresh eggs as a present for the minister's wife. Margaret knocked at the minister's house, and he opened the door himself. After the usual inquiries about the wives and the bairns, she began: "I ha' brought ye twa dozen o' callar (fresh) eggs, to help make the gude wife's yule bannocks." The eggs were gratefully received, and the donor kindly invited to take kail with the minister. "Na, na," said Margaret, "I dinna ken how to behave at great folk's tables." "Oh, never fear," cried the divine; "just do, Margaret, as you see me do." The simple-hearted woman consented, and sat down at the board. Now, the minister was old, and well stricken in years, and withal afflicted with the palsy. To avoid spilling the soup in the journey of his trembling hand to the lip, it was his custom to fasten the table cloth with two stout pins to the top of his waistcoat, just under the chin. Margaret, who sat at the opposite corner of the table, watching his motions, immediately pinned the other end to a strong homespun shawl, directly under her chin. She was now all attention to every move. The minister deposited on the end of his plate a spoonful of mustard. Not directly observing this movement, Margaret carried the spoon to her mouth. The pungent stuff began to operate upon her olfactory nerves. The poor woman thought she was bewitched. She had never tasted mustard before—for, eighty years ago, mustard did not grace the table of a Scotch farmer. She knew not what it all meant. She bore the pain to the last point of endurance; she could sit no longer—but at the moment that the servant girl came with a supply of clean plates, she jumped up, and with one spring upon the girl, plates, and all, sweeping the table of the entire contents. The crash gave speed to her flight—and the minister, pained fast to the other corner, was compelled to follow as quick as his tottering limbs would move. Having reached the first flight of stairs, he caught by the bannisters. Away slipped the pins, and down went the frightened Margaret; and to the day of her death she never looked back on the clergyman's door again.

GRANT THORNBURN.

THE WILES OF BEAUTY—DANGER OF MAKING LOVE ON A STEAMBOAT.—An Englishman, engaged in travelling through the cotton States, passed down the river in one of our steamboats on his way to New Orleans. On the same boat were, what seemed to him, a married couple. The husband was evidently a countryman of his own, but the lady appeared anything but English. The peculiar regularity of her features, the rounded grace of her form; her dark gray eyes; and, above all, a certain indefinable theatrical air, not strong enough to lead one to suppose her an actress, but sufficiently marked for observation, informed the travelled and experienced eye of the cotton factor that she was born not far from Warsaw, and that Poland alone could claim that foot and ankle. With the case of a man who had seen Baden-Baden, the factor became acquainted with the pair, and, as he tells the story, had not spoken to both ten minutes when he saw they hated each other as much as married folks do. He was excessively attentive to the lady, who invited him to read to her, which he carefully did; but she soon yawned at the woes of Eugene Grandet, and, putting the ground impatiently with her foot, exclaimed, "Oh Balzac is tedious to a Pole, you know. You know play is the only amusement that can keep a Pole alive."

Cards were produced, they adjourned to a state-room, the husband accompanying them, and *carte* was started. The husband seemed an indifferent player, the commercial gentleman was a good one, but the lady wonderful. Still the single individual played well, till the husband was called away by his own servant. He had not long been absent when the lady's hand began toying with the cards, and her eyelids closed their long lashes, casting a soft shadow on the Madonna-like oval of her cheek. She played listlessly, and now and then slowly unveiled her eyes to look at her opponent, who, fascinated by her, often stopped in his game and kept her waiting. He swears that the light of those eyes was softer than that of the moon; he asseverates as we write that he never saw anything like them save the orbs of a listening deer, etc. The game continued; the husband returned not. The traveller reached New Orleans; but, alas! he reached it minus every cent that he had with him, having lost \$750 by allowing a pair of eyes like those of a listening deer to fascinate him to the will of the owner. He called upon us this morning, on his way to Louisville, and, being acquainted with one of our editors, narrated the story to him, and added, suppress my name, but publish the facts as a warning to those who would play with women that have eyes like a listening deer, and were educated in Poland to use them over a card-table.—*Memphis Argus*.

THE EARL OF CAITHNESS'S STEAM CARRIAGE.—We have been favored by Lord Caithness with a photograph of the steam carriage in which he lately travelled from Inverness to his seat, Barragell Castle, within a few miles of John o' Groat's House. We published a few weeks ago a paragraph from *The Banffshire Journal*, describing the journey and a few of the incidents attending it. Lord Caithness writes us: "I may state that such a feat as going over the Ord of Caithness has never before been accomplished by steam, as I believe we rose about 1,000 feet in about five miles. The Ord is one of the largest and steepest hills in Scotland. The turns in the road are very sharp. All this I got over without trouble. There is, I am confident, no difficulty in driving a steam carriage on common roads. It is cheap, and on a level I got as much as nineteen miles an hour. Its cost in working is very small—from 4d. to 1d. per mile; and it seems to stand its work very well indeed. The cylinders are 3 inches in diameter, with 7-inch stroke. I have gone up about 1 in 3 or 7 with it. In my opinion, it does the roads much good—certainly no harm. It carries water for ten or twelve miles, and coal for about twenty miles. It weighs about two tons when full and ready to start. I passed the mail coach, Lord Lovell's carriage, and others. The people seemed more frightened than the

horses. I shut off steam in case of accident, otherwise I should have done a great many more miles in the day." Lord Caithness is entitled to great praise for the energy with which he has conducted the experiment of travelling by steam upon the common highway; and it may reasonably be affirmed that he has brought the trial to a successful result, proving not alone its possibility, but the advisability and economy of the system he has inaugurated. We do not doubt that, ere long, steam-travelling on the high roads will be availed of to a large extent.

We observe that the Council of Wick has presented the honorary burgess ticket to the Earl. In acknowledging the honor, he referred to the propelling of steam carriages on common roads, and entered on an interesting history of this invention, disclaiming for himself all right to the merit of inventing it. He detailed the construction of the engine, and referred to certain improvements which he had himself introduced, adding to the simplicity and safety of travelling, narrating a great variety of interesting incidents in connection with his own experience. Three cheers having been given for the Countess of Caithness, her ladyship said: "This is one of the proudest and happiest days of my life, to see my husband made a burgess of Wick, and to think that he, a Caithness man, has taught the people in the South that it is possible to cross the Ord in a steam carriage, which many of them regarded as an impossibility. I am sure that as long as Caithness can boast of a steam carriage propelled on its common roads, it has no cause to be ashamed, and may claim to itself what the Americans would style the character of a go-ahead country."—*London Enquirer*.

Prospectus of the National Republican.

Believing that the time has arrived when the great Republican party of the United States ought to be fairly represented in the daily press of the National Metropolis, we have embarked in the enterprise of supplying the citizens of the District of Columbia with a daily publication, under the title of the "NATIONAL REPUBLICAN."

In its political department, this journal will advocate and defend the principles of the Republican party, and endeavor to disabuse the public mind of groundless prejudices which have been engendered against it, by the false accusations of its enemies. Having the utmost confidence that the administration of Mr. Lincoln will be such as to merit our approbation, we expect to yield it a cordial, but not a servile support. In the great issue that is likely to be made with his administration, by the enemies of the Republican party, the people of Washington and the District of Columbia have more at stake than the people of any other portion of our common country. We believe that to support Mr. Lincoln's administration will be synonymous with maintaining the integrity of the Federal Union, against the machinations of those who would rend it asunder. No one can doubt upon which side of this issue the people of Washington will be found, when they come to realize that it is fairly forced upon them. We feel confident, therefore, that in yielding to the administration of Mr. Lincoln a cordial support, we shall have the sympathy of an immense majority of the people of this District and vicinity.

It is not our design, however, to make the *National Republican* a mere political paper. We intend, that as a medium of general and local news, it shall not be inferior to any other journal published in this city. We shall pay particular attention to questions of local policy, and advocate such reforms as we may deem essential to the prosperity of the city, and to the advancement of the moral and material welfare of its inhabitants.

We deem it unnecessary, however, to multiply promises, as the paper will immediately make its appearance, and will then speak for itself. It will be published every afternoon, and delivered to city subscribers at six cents per week. Mail subscribers, \$3.50 a year, payable in advance.

The publication office is at the corner of Indiana avenue and Second street.

LEWIS CLEPHANE & CO.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

THE advertiser respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public in general to his new stock of

Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings.

He has always on hand goods suitable for the season, which he would be pleased to make up to order on as liberal terms as any other establishment in this city.

E. M. DREW, Agent,

C street, next to Bank of Washington.

nov 26

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables.

Green Corn, Green Beans, Green Tomatoes, Fresh Peaches, Brandy Peaches, Lima Beans, French Peas, Asparagus, Mushrooms, Capers and Olives, Olives Stuffed in Oil, Spanish do., New Raisins, Almonds, Dates, Prunes, Figs, &c.

For sale low by BROWNING & KEATING,

353 Penn. avenue, near Sixth street.

Paints, Oils, and Window Glass.

LEWIS'S pure White Lead. French Zinc, pure. Sterling White Lead, in tins, at \$1 and \$2 each. Linseed Oil. Turpentine, Litharge. Chrome, Green and Yellow. Ochre, Red and Yellow. Red Lead, Fire-Proof Paint. Window Glass, all sizes, and Putty. For sale very low for cash, by

CHARLES STOTT,

nov 26—lawlm No. 375 Penn. avenue.

HAMS! HAMS!!

I HAVE in store Maryland New HAMS, sugar-cured, prepared for family use.

JESSE B. WILSON,

327 Pa. av., between Sixth and Seventh streets, south side.

nov 26

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

Resolved, That we, the delegated representatives of the Republican Electors of the United States, in Convention assembled, in discharge of the duty we owe to our constituents and our country, unite in the following declarations:

First. That the history of the nation during the last four years has fully established the propriety and necessity of the organization and perpetuation of the Republican party, and that the causes which called it into existence are permanent in their nature, and now, more than ever before, demand its peaceful and constitutional triumph.

Second. That the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence, and embodied in the Federal Constitution, "that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed," is essential to the preservation of our republican institutions; and that the Federal Constitution, the rights of the States, and the Union of the States, must and shall be preserved.

Third. That to the Union of the States this nation owes its unprecedented increase in population; its surprising development of material resources; its rapid augmentation of wealth; its happiness at home and its honor abroad; and we hold in abhorrence all schemes for disunion, come from whatever source they may; and we congratulate the country that no Republican member of Congress has uttered or countenanced a threat of disunion, so often made by Democratic members without rebuke and with applause from their political associates; and we denounce those threats of disunion, in case of a popular overthrow of their ascendancy, as denying the vital principles of a free Government, and as an avowal of contemplated treason, which it is the imperative duty of an indignant people sternly to rebuke and forever silence.

Fourth. That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions, according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends; and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes.

Fifth. That the present Democratic Administration has far exceeded our worst apprehensions in its measureless subversion to the exactions of a sectional interest, as especially evidenced in its desperate exertions to force the infamous Lecompton Constitution upon the protesting people of Kansas—in construing the personal relation between master and servant to involve an unequal property in persons—in its attempted enforcement everywhere on land and sea, through the intervention of Congress and of the Federal courts, of the extreme pretensions of a purely local interest, and in its general and unvarying abuse of the power intrusted to it by a confiding people.

Sixth. That the people justly view with alarm the reckless extravagance which pervades every department of the Federal Government; that a return to rigid economy and accountability is indispensable to arrest the systematic plunder of the public Treasury by favored parties; while the recent startling developments of frauds and corruptions at the Federal metropolis show that an entire change of Administration is imperatively demanded.

Seventh. That the new dogma that the Constitution of its own force carries slavery into any or all of the Territories of the United States is a dangerous political heresy, at variance with the explicit provisions of that instrument itself, with contemporaneous exposition, and with legislative and judicial precedent; is revolutionary in its tendency, and subversive of the peace and harmony of the country.

Eighth. That the normal condition of all the territory of the United States is that of Freedom; that as our republican fathers, when they had abolished slavery in all our national territory, ordained that "no person should be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law," it becomes our duty, by legislation, whenever such legislation is necessary, to maintain this provision of the Constitution against all attempts to violate it; and we deny the authority of Congress of a Territorial Legislature, or any individuals, to give legal existence to slavery in any Territory of the United States.

Ninth. That we brand the recent reopening of the African slave trade, under the cover of our national flag, aided by perverted judicial power, as a crime against humanity, and a burning shame to our country and age; and we call upon Congress to take prompt and efficient measures for the total and final suppression of that execrable traffic.

Tenth. That in the recent votes by their Federal Governors of the acts of the Legislatures of Kansas and Nebraska, prohibiting slavery in those Territories, we find a practical illustration of the boasted Democratic principle of non-interference and popular sovereignty embodied in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and a demonstration of the deception and fraud involved therein.

Eleventh. That Kansas should of right be immediately admitted as a State under the Constitution recently formed and adopted by her people, and accepted by the House of Representatives.

Twelfth. That while providing revenue for the support of the General Government by duties upon imports, sound policy requires such an adjustment of these imposts as to encourage the development of the industrial interests of the whole country; and we commend that policy of national exchanges, which secures to the working men liberal wages, to agriculture remunerative prices, to mechanics and manufacturers an adequate reward for their skill, labor, and enterprise, and to the nation commercial prosperity and independence.

Thirteenth. That we protest against any sale or alienation to others of the public lands held by actual settlers, and against any view of the free homestead policy which regards the settlers as paupers or supplicants for public bounty; and we demand the passage by Congress of the complete and satisfactory homestead measure which has already passed the House.

Fourteenth. That the Republican party is opposed to any change in our naturalization laws, or any State legislation by which the rights of citizenship hitherto accorded to immigrants from foreign lands shall be abridged or impaired; and in favor of giving a full and efficient protection

to the rights of all classes of citizens, whether native or naturalized, both at home and abroad.

Fifteenth. That appropriations by Congress for river and harbor improvements of a national character, required for the accommodation and security of an existing commerce, are authorized by the Constitution and justified by an obligation of the Government to protect the lives and property of its citizens.

Sixteenth. That a railroad to the Pacific Ocean is imperatively demanded by the interests of the whole country; that the Federal Government ought to render immediate and efficient aid in its construction; and that, as preliminary thereto, a daily overland mail should be promptly established.

Seventeenth. Finally, having thus set forth our distinctive principles and views, we invite the co-operation of all citizens, however differing on other questions, who substantially agree with us, in their affirmance and support.

BELL AND EVERETT PLATFORM.

Whereas experience has demonstrated that platforms adopted by the partisan Conventions of the country have had the effect to mislead and deceive the people, and at the same time to widen the political divisions of the country, by the creation and encouragement of geographical and sectional parties; therefore,

Resolved, That it is both the part of patriotism and of duty to recognize no political principle other than the Constitution of the country, the union of the States, and the enforcement of the laws; and that as representatives of the Constitutional Union men of the country, in National Convention assembled, we hereby pledge ourselves to maintain, protect, and defend, separately and unitedly, these great principles of public liberty and national safety against all enemies, at home and abroad, believing thereby peace may once more be restored to the country, the just rights of the people and of the States re-established, and the Government again placed in that condition of justice, fraternity, and equality, which, under the example and Constitution of our fathers, has solemnly bound every citizen of the United States to maintain a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.

DOUGLAS AND JOHNSON PLATFORM.

Resolved, That we, the Democracy of the Union, in Convention assembled, hereby declare our affirmance of the resolutions unanimously adopted and declared as a platform of principles by the Democratic Convention at Cincinnati, in the year 1856, believing that Democratic principles are unchangeable in their nature, when applied to the same subject matter; and we recommend as the only further resolutions the following:

Resolved, That it is the duty of the United States to afford ample and complete protection to all its citizens, whether at home or abroad, and whether native or foreign.

Resolved, That one of the necessities of the age, in a military, commercial, and postal point of view, is speedy communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States; and the Democratic party pledge such constitutional government aid as will insure the construction of a railroad to the Pacific coast at the earliest practicable period.

Resolved, That the Democratic party are in favor of the acquisition of the island of Cuba, on such terms as shall be honorable to ourselves and just to Spain.

Resolved, That the enactment of State Legislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the fugitive slave law are hostile in character, subversive of the Constitution, and revolutionary in their effect.

Resolved, That in accordance with the interpretation of the Cincinnati platform, that, during the existence of the Territorial Governments, the measure of restriction, whatever it may be, imposed by the Federal Constitution on the power of the Territorial Legislature over the subject of the domestic relations, as the same has been, or shall hereafter be, finally determined by the Supreme Court of the United States, should be respected by all good citizens, and enforced with promptness and fidelity by every branch of the General Government.

BRECKINRIDGE AND LANE PLATFORM.

Resolved, That the platform adopted by the Democratic party at Cincinnati be affirmed, with the following explanatory resolutions:

First. That the Government of a Territory organized by an act of Congress is provisional and temporary, and during its existence, all citizens of the United States have an equal right to settle with their property in the Territories, without their rights, either of person or property, being destroyed or impaired by Congressional or Territorial legislation.

Second. That it is the duty of the Federal Government, in all its departments, to protect, when necessary, the rights of persons and property in the Territories, and wherever else its constitutional authority extends.

Third. That when the settlers of a Territory, having adequate population, form a State Constitution, the right of sovereignty commences, and, being consummated by admission into the Union, they stand on an equal footing with the people of other States; and the State thus organized ought to be admitted into the Federal Union, whether its Constitution prohibits or recognizes the institution of slavery.

Resolved, That the Democratic party are in favor of the acquisition of the island of Cuba on such terms as will be honorable to ourselves and just to Spain, at the earliest practicable moment.

Resolved, That the enactment of State Legislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the fugitive slave law are hostile in character, subversive of the Constitution, and revolutionary in their effect.

Resolved, That the Democracy of the United States recognize it as the imperative duty of this Government to protect the naturalized citizen in all his rights, whether at home or in foreign lands, to the same extent as its native-born citizens.

Whereas one of the greatest necessities of the age, in a political, commercial, postal, and military point of view, is a speedy communication between the Pacific and Atlantic coasts; therefore be it

Resolved, That the National Democratic party do hereby pledge themselves to use every means in their power to secure the passage of some bill, to the extent of the constitutional author-

ity of Congress, for the construction of a Pacific railroad from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean, at the earliest practicable moment.

INTERIOR ADORNMENTS.

486.  486. WARRANTED Gold Band Window Shades, Buff, Green, and Blue Holland Shades, all sizes, made to order.

Also, a handsome assortment of Picture Cord and Tassels, all sizes and colors.

Purchasing for cash, and allowing no old stock to accumulate, persons needing the above goods will find it to their advantage to give me a call. All work executed and superintended by practical men, who have served a regular apprenticeship at their trade.

Satisfaction guaranteed, or no pay required. Please give me a call. Remember the number.

JOHN MARKITER, No. 486 Seventh street, eight doors above nov 26 Odd Fellows' Hall.

FOR RENT.

A THREE STORY and basement brick house, on the corner of Fourth and K streets, containing eight rooms, nearly new, and in good order. To a prompt tenant the rent will be moderate. Inquire of J. T. Clements, agent, No. 589 I street, or at this office. nov 26—4t

AT FRANCIS'S

HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE, 490 Seventh street.

YOU can find a complete assortment of House-keeping Hardware, Cutlery, Silver-plated Ware, Britannia, Block Tin, and Japanned Ware, Door Mats, Table Mats, Feather Dusters, Clocks, and all the useful articles for Housekeeping, together with Ladies' Satchels, Card Cases, Purses, Fans, Combs, Brushes, Baskets, &c., &c., all selected with great care, bought for cash, and will be sold at the very lowest prices. Purchasers will do well to remember

FRANCIS'S House-Furnishing Store, No. 490 Seventh street. nov 26

FRESH TEAS.

I AM receiving a lot of Green and Black TEAS, among which are some of as fine grades as can be had, to which I invite the attention of all lovers of choice Green and Black TEAS.

JESSE B. WILSON, 327 Pa. av., between Sixth and Seventh streets, south side. nov 26

J. J. COOMBS,

Attorney and Counselor at Law, WILL practice in the local Courts of this District, and in the Supreme Court and Court of Claims. Office at the corner of Indiana avenue and Second street.

Carriage Sponge and Shamois Skins,

FOR sale by CHARLES STOTT, nov 26—lawlm No. 375 Penn. avenue.

ENGLISH CARRIAGE VARNISH,

FOR sale by CHARLES STOTT, nov 26—lawlm No. 375 Penn. avenue.

Warm Under Garments!!!

WE offer this day large additions to our large stock of

Gentlemen's Under Garments!!!

During the past week, we have made large additions to our stock, and buying them for CASH!!!

we offer them at lower prices than usual, at STEVEN'S

nov 26 Sales Room, Brown's Hotel.

Massachusetts Clear Mess Pork

For sale low by BROWNING & KEATING, 353 Penn. avenue, near Sixth street.

NOTICE!

I WISH all gentlemen to bear in mind that the plan which I adopted, six years ago, of selling HATS and BOOTS at greatly reduced prices, for cash, is in successful operation. Just received, a full supply of the latest New York styles of DRESS HATS. The very finest Hat at \$3.50; a first-rate Hat, \$3; and very good, fashionable Hat, \$2.50. All of the latest styles of soft HATS and CAPS, at the very lowest prices. I am constantly supplied with a very large stock of those fine DRESS BOOTS, at \$3.75—which I have been selling for many years—as well as the very best quality of Patent Leather GAITERS, from \$2 to \$2.50.

Terms cash. No extra charge in order to offset bad debts. ANTHONY, Agent for the Manufacturers, Seventh street, second floor, at the corner, opposite Avenue House, No. 549.

nov 26

JOHN T. GIVEN & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN COAL AND WOOD, Southwest corner of C and Fourteenth streets, NEAR CANAL BRIDGE.

FAIR PRICES AND FAIR DEALING! nov 26—2w

I. SNYDER,

Plumber and Gas Fitter, WILL introduce Gas and Water upon the most liberal terms, at the shortest notice, and will guarantee satisfaction.

He has on hand a lot of Cooking and other Stoves, which he will sell at less than cost. Call and see him. Remember the place, southeast corner of Twelfth and F streets. nov 26—1m

Rooms to Let, with or without Board.

APPLY to Mrs. HARRIS, 483 Tenth, between D and E streets, who has one very fine parlor and chamber. Also, several small rooms. Charges moderate. nov 26

STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY,

Corner of Indiana avenue and Second street, Washington, D. C.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Wood Engravings, and Jobs of all kinds, Stereotyped to order. A variety of Business Cards on hand, for sale, cheap for cash. C. W. MURRAY, Stereotype.

nov 26

PUBLISHERS' NOTICES.

Subscriptions, advertisements, and communications, intended for this paper, may be left at Adamson's periodical store, on Seventh street, opposite the General Post Office, where copies of the paper may also be had immediately on its issue.

Advertisements should be sent in before twelve o'clock, M., otherwise they may have to lie over a day.

Communications upon all subjects, particularly with reference to our city affairs, will receive respectful attention.

LADD, WEBSTER, & CO.'S IMPROVED TIGHT-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

A few of the many reasons why these Sewing Machines are preferred above all others.

1. They are remarkably simple in their construction. A child can operate them, and understand the mechanism.
2. They are the strongest Sewing Machine made. It is almost impossible to break or get them out of order.
3. They are sure in their operation; finishing the work in a uniformly perfect manner.
4. They make a tight lock-stitch, alike on both sides of the work, which cannot be unravelled.
5. They stitch, hem, bind, fell, run, and gather, without basting.
6. They sew equally well the lightest and the heaviest fabrics.
7. They sew over the heaviest seams without changing the tension or breaking the finest thread.
8. They use any No. of Cotton, Thread, or Silk, directly from the spool.
9. They use a straight needle; curved ones are liable to break.
10. The needle has a perpendicular motion. This is absolutely necessary for heavy work.
11. They have a heel feed; none others are in constant contact with the work.
12. They run easily and almost noiseless.
13. They are not liable to oil the dress of the operator.
14. They do not require a screw-driver to set the needle.
15. They do not have to be taken apart to oil or clean.
16. They do not form ridges on the under side of the work, nor ravel out, nor are they wasteful of thread, as is the case with all chain-stitch machines.
17. They are capable of doing a greater range of work, and in a more perfect manner, than any other Sewing Machine, as is proved by the result of our challenge for a trial, which has never been accepted.

LADD, WEBSTER, & CO., 348 Pennsylvania avenue, Janney's Store. nov 26

Fine Family Groceries, Teas, &c.

Ray's, Welch's, and Bond's Family Flour. New Virginia and Pennsylvania Buckwheat. Fresh Corn Meal. Choice Goshen Butter. Prime Leaf Lard. Choice Green and Black Teas. New Sugar-cured Family Hams. Just received and for sale low by BROWNING & KEATING, 353 Penn. avenue, near Sixth street. nov 26

PROTECTION.

"Now let those (insure) who never insured before, And those who have, let them insure the more."

The Potomac Fire Insurance Company

of Georgetown, D. C., CHARTERED BY CONGRESS, 1831. STOCKHOLDERS PERSONALLY RESPONSIBLE!